



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,823. 第三千八百九十一號 日九十月一拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1921. 大拜禮 號七十月式拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS CHAMPAGNES

	Quarts	Pints	Duty paid
Pommery & Greno	\$94	\$97	"
Veuve Clicquot	94	97	"
Bollinger	92	95	"
Piper Heidsieck	90	93	"

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	"	8.30 " " 10 "
9.30	"	11.00 " " 15 "
11.30	"	12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	" 10 "
2.30	"	4.00 " " 15 "
4.00	"	6.10 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	9.20 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		
SATURDAY.		
Extra Car	—	12 midnight.
SUNDAY.		
7.30 a.m.	and 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
9.30	"	11.00 " " 10 "
11.30	"	12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	" 15 "
4.00	"	8.10 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
As on Week Days.		

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represent-
by Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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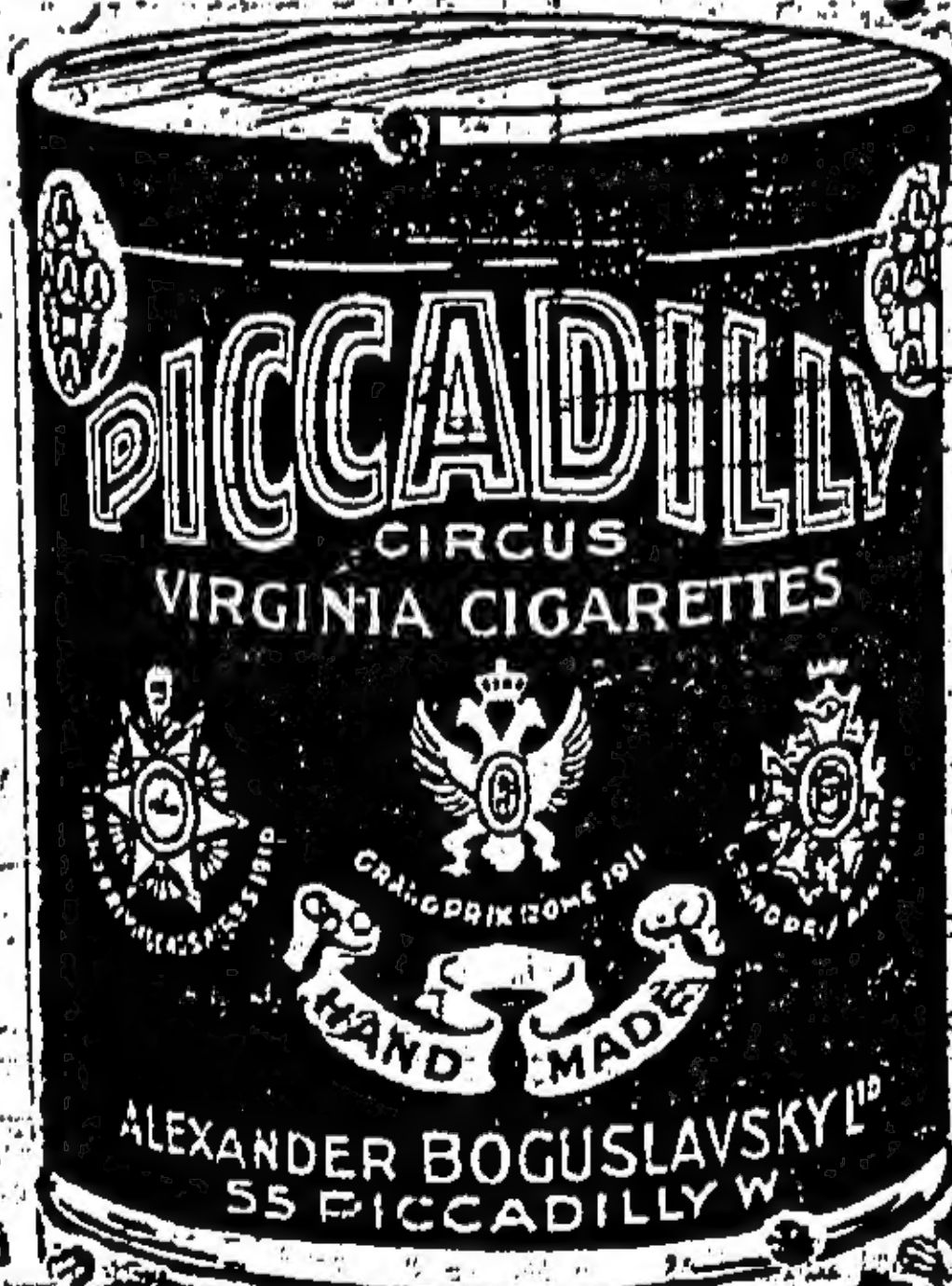
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THE CENSUS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE URBAN POPULATION.

One section of the Report on the Census of the Colony contains the following interesting analysis of the returns regarding the Urban population:

AGES: BIRTHRATE.

The age tables have been adjusted to the European method of reckoning, but it is probable that some Chinese gave the age of children of one year according to the English method; this would make the figures for the under-one-year class slightly too high, and for under two slightly too low. After taking various factors into consideration, I calculate the birthrate to be about 23 per thousand, a high figure considering that males outnumber females by 63 to 37. Based on the figures given for infantile mortality in the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1920, the death rate of infants under one year works out at 295 per thousand births, a figure which in the age table which works out at 298. In the above calculations it is taken for granted that for all practical purposes emigration is balanced by immigration. But during 1920, only 2,113 Chinese births were actually registered, two males being registered to every one female. The use of such figures as these apart from the context in comparison with those for infantile deaths has led to grossly exaggerated statements about infantile mortality in the Colony.

DURATION OF LIFE.

After 40 there is a very marked decrease and a still greater fall between 50 and 55. In comparison with the settled Chinese population of the Northern districts of the New Territories such decrease seems to be normal, though in the urban districts till very recent years many Chinese, as soon as they had amassed a competency according to their station, returned to their native villages. This is only so in a minor degree at present, for although wages are higher, the cost of living has risen greatly, as well as the standard of living, and a considerably longer period of work is necessary before a man can retire to the country. The number of persons of 50 and above has increased 55.13 per cent. as compared with 1911; against a total increase in the population of 51 per cent., a figure which also affords a clear proof of the greatly increased stability of the population.

SEXES.

Up to the age of five the numbers of males and females are practically equal; from six to twelve females exceed the males; this is due partly to the custom of sending boys at the age of seven to the country or Canton to receive their Chinese education, partly to the import of male labour from the mainland. From the age of fourteen upwards males largely exceed females; since at this age boys come to the Colony for higher education or to be apprenticed in various trades or to find work.

MARRIED STATE.

Marriage before 18 is comparatively uncommon and during the last 10 years there has been an increasing tendency for the marriage age to rise. By 25 most of the females are married, the unmarried residue being mostly prostitutes or ex-prostitutes, while in the case of the males it is not until the age of 33 that the majority are married.

In 1911 there were 69 males to 31 females, in the present Census 63 males to 37 females. But only 33 married females to 67 married males, the figures for 1911 being 23 to 75; the difference is due to the large number of widows, which show an increase over 1911 of 159 per cent., while the widowers only show an increase of 18 per cent. The continued residence of widows in the Colony after the death of their husbands shows a very remarkable change in the customs of the population in ten years. Formerly on the death of the husband the widow returned to the country; now she evidently remains in Hongkong where she can if necessary find work in the various industries which are beginning to spring up.

Concubines show a very large increase from 1,280 in 1911 to 2,974. There were in addition 79 concubines whose status was irregular. This great increase in concubinage is due to the wealthier classes bringing their families to the Colony; in several families five or more were found, but generally accompanied them in more than one house; therefore no large establishments were noticed. This great increase in concubinage of 138 per cent. is remarkable in view of the vastly improved status of women as a whole in the Colony, and the increase in the feeling against the custom among the enlightened classes. But at least among the new comers the custom seems as popular as ever, and large numbers of youthful concubines were found. The number of married women including concubines has increased by 76 per cent.

NATIONALITY.

Out of 45,924 persons born in the British Empire only 15,645 claimed British nationality, which can be interpreted that only so many can be considered permanently domiciled in the Colony. Out of 11,847 born in Macau only 251 claimed Portuguese nationality.

EDUCATION.

The proportion of males able to read and write is 68.35 against 74.43 in 1911, females 11.55 against 17.01 in 1911. A distinct retrograde movement is shown in the proportion of the population able to read and write, which is well demonstrated by the fact that the number of Hongkongers from the educational standpoint is decreasing. The population still remains to a large extent migratory, a large proportion of the Colony and China. In 1920 about 1,300,000 arrived from China and 120,000 from places overseas, 1,350,000 left for China, and about 100,000 for places overseas. The number of persons born in Hongkong is only 43,575, well distributed among all ages up to 50, and much rarer after that age. In 1897 the number of women of child-bearing age was 28,483; this figure increased to 53,398 in 1911, and to 89,041 in 1921. Thus, during the period of 24 years alone, the number of children born and successfully reared in the Colony must have been at least four times the number still living in the Colony at the present Census. The number who claim British nationality, 15,645, is probably the best criterion by which to estimate the permanently settled portion of the population. However the increase in the number of children, married women and widows shows that family life is increasing which makes for greater stability. It would be instructive in the next Census to ask for the length of residence in the Colony.

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MIGRATORY NATURE OF THE POPULATION.

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OCCUPATION.

The system on which occupations have been classified is far more elaborate than that used in 1911, and is based on the method of classification as revised for the 1921 Census of the United Kingdom. The number of separate entries has been increased from 149 to 475. Though in the instructions printed on the back of the schedule a special warning was given against inaccurate and vague descriptions of occupation, a large number contented themselves with describing their occupation as "work," "business," "manager," "shop-assistant," "coolie," "artisan," "apprentice," etc.

The greatest increases are among the trades connected with metals being largely due to the activity of the two large shipyards. A large increase is also shown under the manufacture of clothes, but the large number of women returned as engaged in needlework is too high, and this term was probably used in very many cases as denoting simply household duties. The manufacture of pottery and knitted goods especially in Yau-mai has greatly increased of recent years, the employees being chiefly women. A large number of women are also employed in cigarette making at Wanchai. The rattan furniture trade shows a greatly increased number of hands.

Seamen appear in very large numbers, this being due to the shipping slump which has especially affected the smaller tramp coasting steamers, of which a considerable number were laid up in this port at the date of the Census. The bulk of the population still depends on general commerce for their livelihood, but many factories are gradually increasing, and Chinese seem more willing to embrace their capital in industrial pursuits than formerly. The chief manufacturing industries at present are ship-building, sugar-refining, manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, rope, paper, hosiery and knitted goods, preserved ginger and rattan furniture. Most of the other manufactures mentioned in the table are carried on on a small scale in shops employing less than 20 hands. Amongst the professions teachers have more than doubled. The only noteworthy decrease is under the sale of opium from 139 to 60, due to stricter control over the sale of the drug.

CHILD LABOUR.

In view of the interest aroused lately in the employment of young children, a special table has been devoted to the occupations of children under 14 (English reckoning). It will be seen that (except in domestic work very few under 14 are employed. Children employed carrying building material are included under Orders XIII. and XXII, which also include such occupations as painting, painting, scaffolding-erecting, stone breaking and other miscellaneous light work. The large number of girls classified under "Manufacture of Clothing" is accounted for by the great tendency displayed to record females who had no other occupation than helping in the home as engaged in needlework. It is unlikely that more than half the young girls so recorded actually earn wages by needlework. Few male apprentices under 12 are recorded, the age when apprenticeship generally begins being 13 to 16. The chief manufactures in which child labour can be usually employed are those of, cigarettes and cigars, recent introductions on the factory scale. At present factories properly so called are very rare, and most of the child labour engaged in manufacture is employed in small shops or at home. The large number of boys employed in domestic duties, i.e., in private houses, or as cooks in shops, is noteworthy, contrasted with the small number of free girls so employed. Considering the absence of any legal restraint on the employment of child labour, the numbers of children actually employed in other than domestic work in proportion to the total number of children in the Colony appear very small; under 18 the number employed is 6,877 of whom 5,100 are employed in domestic duties mostly as multi-task.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. O. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Infantry Drill will take place on Monday, December 19th, at Volunteer Headquarters, and Kowloon Docks on Friday, December 23rd, at 5.30 p.m., for trained men and recruits.

Dress: Plain clothes.

CADET COMPANY.

Parade.—The Company will parade at Headquarters on Monday, the 19th inst., at 5.30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Dress: Drill order with carbines.
G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt-Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C.
Hongkong, December 16th, 1921.

THE CANTON TRAMWAY ENTERPRISE.

STORY OF THE CONCESSION.

An interesting story is told by a writer in the *Daily Province* (Vancouver) of how the concession for a tramway in Canton was obtained by Mr. Tom MacInnes, who is described as a "Canadian Post-Promoter." From it we quote the following:—

"Just before December, 1918, ended the promoter presented himself to pay his respects at the British Consulate. Consuls in the Orient assume great control over and responsibility for their nationals, so it is just as well to be on polite terms with them. Their manner seems to be a matter of long training, and it is very suitable for hot climates. Something after this manner they talked:

Tom MacInnes: Yes, I am a Canadian. The Consul: What are you here for?

T.M.: Thought I would like to build a tramway.

Con.: Where?

T.M.: Canton.

Con.: Well, that's a large order. May I ask if you have been around the city?

T.M.: Yes, I have wandered about a bit. It seems to be a regular old home town for one kind of people, doesn't it?

This remark, so typically American in phrasing, passed quite over the Consul's head.

Con.: So, you have been in the city; and what kind of a tramway could be built in it?

T.M.: The old walls are no use now for defensive purposes. The city has grown far beyond them. They almost form a circle within it, and they must be at least forty-five feet thick at the base. That would be wide enough and a circular tram might pay.

Con.: You had better go home and forget all about it. The Chinese would never let you take those walls down, even if any capitalist is willing to advance money for such a purpose.

T.M.: You may be right; you ought to know. But anyway, I would like to have a talk with the Governor. Could you arrange for me?

Consul: No, No! Can't have you running around these Yamen, you know, unless I were to send the Vice-Consul with you. Even if the Governor did consent to see you, he would only want to make a loan from you, and could give no good security. But the Governor is giving a reception to foreigners on New Year's night. I might get an invitation for you, and you would be presented. But that would be all.

The promoter accepted.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

At the far end of the city bund are open grounds, gardens and official buildings. And in one of the largest of them the reception was held. It being war time, the various nationalities were gathered into little groups, those favouring the Allies hobnobbing together, and those in sympathy with Germany gathering together as far removed as possible from the others.

From each of the groups those guests to be presented were led singly to His Excellency Chu Chin-lan, Civil Governor of Canton, a handsome Northerner over six feet in height. He wore European evening dress and carried himself as a most finished gentleman. He spoke neither Cantonese nor English, but through his secretary addressed a few words in Mandarin to each guest as presented. When it came Tom MacInnes' turn he found himself in luck. He had met the secretary, Dr. Lin Tze-feng, at the Chinese Embassy in London, forward the end of 1914, and had grown very friendly with him. So he was warmly welcomed by the doctor. Immediately after meeting the Governor, the promoter had still another piece of luck. He met with Judge Peter Hing, who had formerly lived in Victoria, B.C., where the promoter and he had been the best of friends. Peter Hing is a splendid type of the modern Chinese, and was the first Chinese to graduate from McGill University, where he took a law course.

With the aid of these two former acquaintances, the promoter soon got a private audience with the Governor, which the Consul had said was impossible. The governor approved of the idea of a tramway and the new street system the promoter had in view. But there were many ancient and stubborn obstacles. One meeting followed another at the Yamen, until, one fine morning, the final one came. The promoter faced Dr. Lu, ex-Minister for China at the Court of St. James; General Tom Hsi-heng, head of Canton River Commissary Board, and several foreign-trained English-speaking Chinese engineers. And they all could ask awkward and penetrating questions, and could appreciate too, whether the replies had value. The promoter was accustomed to being severely cross-examined, but he was hard put to it for over an hour answering men he needs must convince.

A few days afterwards he received a letter from the Governor accepting his offer and money to cover the engineer's expenses, and a few months later he pocketed the concession.

RAISING CAPITAL.

A minor revolution which disorganized things in the land in 1917 delayed the beginning of the work, which was fortunate in that it gave Tom MacInnes time to look around and find a capitalist or group who would finance the scheme, which seemed would eventually be very profitable. Tom MacInnes decided it should not be hard to get a larger sum. He went about around and did get it. There lived in Hongkong a Chinese business man of wide experience in Mexico and California, one of the outstanding figures in Chinese commercial life to-day, one Eng Hok Fong. He controlled a line of steamships plying between the Orient and North America. Quite a number of these had been commandeered by the British and sunk by German torpedoes. On the day Tom MacInnes went to Eng Hok Fong the latter was in funds, having

just received a couple of million dollars indemnity from the British for his ship. He listened to the tramway proposition with interest, and decided he would raise all the money needed.

TREASURY IN WALLS.

In August, 1919, work was begun. Never perhaps in history have stranger contracts been taken than in this ancient city. The walls were known to contain great quantities of jade, ancient coins and ornaments hidden through the centuries by bandits and others, and which has not been recovered. So, when it came to let the contractors for taking down the walls, the tramway company found the contractors offering to do all the work for nothing. The work was let to certain applicants, and so great was the amount of treasure found in various parts of the walls that every one of them made money on the job, though they did it gratis.

The concession granted to Messrs. Tom MacInnes, Peter Hing and Sam Kee, was transferred to the Kwangtung Tramway Company, of which Eng Hok Fong is president and managing-director for life. Messrs. MacInnes and Sam Kee are directors for seven years. Peter Hing was general manager, with a competent Scotch engineer in charge of the work. So a great portion of the ancient walls were torn down.

A BRIGHTER CITY.

Thousands of houses lining the little lanes, by courtesy called streets, were swept away to make place for wide boulevards, varying from 80 to 123 feet in width. Twenty-five feet of space down the centre of these was right-of-way for the Kwangtung Tramway Company, who received the sole monopoly for twenty-five years to build and operate in any part of Canton or suburbs. The consideration paid was one million dollars, which the government decided to use entirely to complete new highways. Thus out of the idea of this Canadian has come a cleaner, brighter city, but one still picturesque.

The subsequent history of the Kwangtung Tramway Company is the story of bad faith on the part of the Canton Government expressed in the cancellation of the concession after much capital had been invested in the enterprise.—Ed., H.D.P.]

SALE OF A STEAMSHIP.

"KONG CHOW" CHANGES HANDS.

Acting under instructions from Mr. F. E. Nash, solicitor for the mortgagee, the steamship *Kong Chow* (formerly the s.s. *Kwong Tai*) was put up for auction at Messrs. Lammer's auction rooms yesterday afternoon.

The vessel, which is at present lying off Samshipo in the Hongkong harbour, is registered at Canton. She is 370 tons net weight, and is 113.5 feet in length; her extreme breadth is 23.45 feet and her depth is 9.55 feet.

There was a large number of people present at the sale, but the bidding was mainly confined to Chinese shipping merchants. There was no upset price stated and bidding opened at \$30,000. It was raised by a series of \$500 bids to the sum of \$3,500, at which figure the vessel was knocked down to Mr. Yeung Yee Nem.

ARMS SMUGGLING.

A CASE OF "GREAT IMPORTANCE."

Two Indian watchmen were charged with being in illegal possession of one German automatic pistol, fully loaded, 48 rounds of ammunition, and 23 tacks of opium at the Magistracy, yesterday. Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, prosecuted. He informed Mr. Wood that on Thursday, Sept. Kelly searched the godown at No. 192, Praya East, where the defendants were employed as watchmen. In the cubicle occupied by the first defendant the pistol, ammunition and opium were found underneath the pillow of the beds. The second defendant had been charged as he frequently slept in the room. If the defendants were to be let out on bail he suggested a sum of not less than \$500. He attached very great importance to this case.

Mr. Longinotte appeared for the defence and asked for a remand and for defendants to be let out on bail.

The case was remanded to Tuesday next and bail at \$500 was granted.

AMMUNITION CONCEALED IN A CLOCK.

A Chinese returned emigrant from Vancouver was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell with being in possession of an automatic pistol and 48 rounds of ammunition.

The ammunition was concealed in a clock, and sandwiched between two felt hats. The automatic pistol had been taken to pieces and stowed away in the back of the man's trousers.

Mr. Lindell said it was a case of deliberate smuggling and he ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$250, the arms to be confiscated.

MYE COMFORT.

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work, over ten years' experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 63, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

VICTORIA DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

A CHRISTMAS "AT HOME."

Those who passed by the City Hall yesterday afternoon had a reminder of the immanence of Christmas when they heard carol-singing from one of the upper rooms where a large assembly had gathered at the invitation of the Bishop of Victoria and the Committee of the Diocesan Association for a Christmas "At Home." The visitors were received at the head of the stairs by the Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. H. Copley, M.C., Cathedral Chaplain. A reception was served by the Hongkong Hotel in the Chamber of Commerce Room and then the guests passed into a large apartment where they were to have been entertained by a party of carol singers. At the last moment this arrangement had fallen through so the assembly was asked to entertain itself by singing carols, which it did, with rather more gusto than is usually put into the congregational singing at the Cathedral—not that that is saying very much. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Drew kindly led the singing. Mrs. Drew took the treble solo and her clear soprano voice was heard to good effect. Mr. Severn also was a host in himself; he not only took the tenor solo, very finely, but conducted the singing of the audience. It only needed someone to tell ghost stories and a reading of suitable extracts from Dickens to be quite an old-fashioned Christmas party.

Amongst those who attended were H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, H.E. the General Officer Commanding and Lady Kirkpatrick, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, Mrs. Bowden Smith, Miss Duff, Mrs. Macnaghten, Miss Pitts, Miss Woo, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mr. J. R. Wood, the Rev. D. Pearce, Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Major Hickling, Capt. Fisher, Mr. Schofield, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Mr. Ernest Rice, most of the clergy of the Colony and many others. During an interval the Bishop of Victoria gave an address.

The Bishop of Victoria addressed the gathering on the purpose of the Victoria Diocesan Association and its progress. He explained that its object was to link together those at home and in Hongkong who were willing to support the work of the Diocese. At home, there were 600 members and in Hongkong 175. Everybody probably realised that the diocese was by no means an easy one to work; in fact, it was a very difficult one. It used to take in Anglican church work in the whole of China and Japan; his predecessors had to make journeys to Peking, Shanghai and Japan; his task was smaller so far as distance was concerned, but it was still very large. In June he had to go right through Indo-China to get to Yunnan, a province three times the size of Great Britain, but only one of four provinces included in the Diocese. Kwangtung, another province in the Diocese, had a population of 30,000,000. He did not suggest that the work of the Anglican church was proportionate to the territorial extent of the Diocese, because it was not, but the Anglican church had a witness to give and it needed all the work that they could do to make that witness strong. Mr. Balfour at Wellington spoke of Hongkong as the foremost port in the world and he also referred to the very great financial importance of the Colony. As church people they wanted to make the influence of the diocese strong in a religious sense. The average working life of his five predecessors as Bishops of Victoria had been fourteen years; he could not feel that, if he carried on for fourteen years, that the result of his first year's work, multiplied by fourteen, would take them very far. Nevertheless, there had been a good deal of activity; new churches were being consecrated and new schools opened; rebuilding schemes, as at St. Stephen's Girls' School and the Diocesan Boys' School, were in view. Only yesterday he heard of a generous gift that Sir Paul Chater was making in memory of the late Dr. Jordan. Sir Paul had offered a considerable sum of money to purchase a new organ and a memorial window for St. Stephen's Church, where the memorial service was held. These things were very encouraging, but he was convinced that the diocese would never make great progress unless he, as Bishop, had behind him a strong and united body of workers. That was the object of the Victoria Diocesan Association, which aimed at organising such a body so that workers could be united in spite of all the constant changes of personnel taking place in Hongkong.

Speaking of the progress of the Association, the Bishop recalled the first annual reunion in London, last June, attended by the English members and by those resident in the Colony who happened to be at home. Speakers who represented the diocese on that occasion were present now—Mr. Copley, M.C., whom they were glad to welcome back again, and Mr. Arthur Stewart who only returned on the previous day. It was felt at that meeting that here was a rallying point for all those at home who were interested in Hongkong. He hoped that at next year's meeting General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick would be in the chair.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.O.C. v. THE NAVY.

This match takes place on the Club ground to-day, commencing at 12.15. The band of H.M.S. *Hawkins* will be in attendance. The following will represent the Navy:—Lieut. Beatty, Rev. Crole Rees, Lieut. Franks, Lieut.-Com. Greig, Midshipman Hayter, Lieut.-Com. Jotham, Midshipman Sheffield, Surg.-Lieut. Com. Stephen, Sub-Lieut. Stephenson, Lieut. Stewart, and Commander Wood.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home league match, at 2.15 p.m., to-day:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reid, E. W. Hamilton, A. E. Wood, W. H. Edwards, H. E. Strange, F. J. Ling, E. C. Fincher, E. E. Dingley, E. J. de Rome and R. C. Wittchell.

C.C.C. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the C.C.C. in their league match against the C.R.C. to-day on the C.R.C. ground, at 2 p.m.:—B. M. Bradley (capt.), J. Bryant, U. Omar, S. Jex, D. Wilson, M. Marsh, Y. Abbas, A. Paice, A. Anderson, R. Bass, A. Paddyad.

K.C.C. v. INDIAN R. CLUB.

At Soe Kua Po Valley, to-day, at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected to play for the K.C.C.:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, B. D. Evans, G. J. Stapleton, C. L. Braga, K. E. Macaskill, Capt. E. G. Spinks, F. G. Thompson, D. M. Goodall, C. Dance, Lieut. A. G. Macdonald.

The following will represent the I.R.C.:—A. El Arulli, M. H. Abbas, A. R. Bunn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Curran, D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, O. Ismail and F. M. Arulli.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

The teams selected to play in this match at Kowloon to-day at 2.15 p.m. are as follows:—

Kowloon.—A. O. Brawn, H. Overy, E. J. Edwards, L. E. S. Hodge, L. J. Blackburn, E. F. Spinks, E. E. Lawrence, F. Evelyn, W. B. Haslett, E. W. Alderson, and J. Leach.
Indian R.C.—E. Ali Moodeen, E. Moodeen, S. Abbas, O. A. Rumi, A. H. Mader, H. D. Rami, N. B. Kitchell, R. Nazarin, T. A. Wahab, A. K. Minu, and M. Sadick. Reserves:—I. Hassan and A. R. M. Samy.

FOOTBALL.

The following is the programme in the Hongkong League to-day:—

Division I. Kick-off at 4 p.m.
Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Titanic*, Club ground. Referee: Mr. Jones.
R.G.A. v. South China, Sookunpo, ground. Referee: Mr. Hollands.
H.M.S. *Tamar* v. *Wiltshire*, Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Leif.
H.M.S. *Ambrose* v. Kowloon, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Moore.
H.M.S. *Cairo* v. Hongkong Police, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Chesley.

Division II. Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.
22nd Punjab v. H.K. Club Reserves, Railway ground, Kowloon. Referee: Mr. Sayer.

South China "A" v. Wiltshire Reserves, South China "B", Kowloon ground, Happy Valley. Referee: Mr. Austin.

Kick-off at 4 p.m.
University v. St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Angus.

RUGBY.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Cairo*, Club ground (kick-off at 2.30 p.m.).

Late starts are constantly being reported and Club Secretaries are advised to turn their teams out punctually.

Titanic are the visitors to the Club ground this afternoon and a fast game should see the sailors win their first League match this season.

The Club will take the field without Gerrard, Ralston and Telfer and with the sailors turning out most of last year's players they should capture the points.

(Continued on next column.)

and the Archdeacon Barnett would speak. Ten members of the Home Committee had been resident in this Diocese and knew the conditions. Mr. Bowley, who had just returned home, had become one of the editors of the *Outpost*, the organ of the Association. The Bishop mentioned various efforts made at home in support of the diocese and also related the work which had been done in Hongkong since the Hongkong branch was formed. A committee of ladies had been helping Mr. Waldegrave in his work in the Missions to Seamen. A working party had been making articles for the hospitals in Pukhoi and Yunnanfu; Mrs. Wyndham had collected a great number of articles for a sale held in Kensington; other ladies had given voluntary services to local educational institutions. Also, as a result of the two concerts held recently in the Cathedral Hall, \$550 had been raised for hospital work, thereby relieving the missions which this year had suffered greatly owing to bad conditions at home. A generous anonymous donor had given \$250 to the Association and the Bishop hoped that similar sums might be given in order that work in mission schools might be supported. Teachers were doing their work short-handed and under very great difficulties.

At Sookunpo a battle royal, will be fought between South China and the R.G.A. The soldiers play good football at home as the ground is suited to their style of play. At present they are up against luck for within a week they have played two games against the *Tamar* and after having much the better of the games, only took one point out of four. The Chinese also consider this ground to be in their favour for they have played numerous games at Sookunpo Valley before it was finally handed over to the Garrison. The military are arranging for a large attendance and the game should be worth watching for both teams will be all out to play the game. Another good match between the services should be seen on the Navy "B" ground where the *Wiltshire* oppose the League leaders in their return match. The sailors are playing a great game just now and should strengthen their position at the head of the League by defeating their military rivals for League honours. The *Wiltshire* will be out to defeat the sailors and by so doing go to head of the table, should the R.G.A. prove victors over the Chinese at Sookunpo.

Ambrose are at home to Kowloon on Navy "A" ground and a fast game should end in a win for the sailors.

Cairo receive the Police in their return match on the South China ground, and the Police should win. *Cairo* and *Valentine* will be out this week and with a full side the Police should take both points in a fast game. Last meeting they shared the points with the sailors. The sailors are turning out a good side and with Stevenson leading the attack and Eve in goal they will make the Police go all the way. Swan would be well advised to watch the ball and not argue with the spectators near the goal posts.

South China "A" and Wiltshire on the South China ground should draw a large crowd in the opening half of the game (the crowd making for Sookunpo to see the Chinese seniors early in the closing half) and a fast game should end in favour of the Chinese. The Club Reserves will have to put out a good side, if they wish to defeat the Indian soldiers, Kowloon and South China "B" should play a draw and University should defeat St. Joseph's.

H.K.F.C. v. PUNJABIS.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in their match v. the Punjabis, to-day at 2.30 p.m., on the Punjabis ground, Kowloon:—R. Hutchison, J. Israel and W. Pritchard; S. Sorenson, J. MacDonald, and R. Duncan; V. Hast, G. Angus, W. Hyde, D. Banner, and P. Beesley.

KOWLOON 1st XI. v. "AMBROSE."

Kowloon 1st Eleven v. *Ambrose*, Navy "A" ground at 4 p.m.:—Crocker, Morrison and Owick; Coupland, Weyman (capt.) and McKelvie; Roberts, Doggerall, Townsend, A. Duncan and Combs. Reserve: Millard.

KOWLOON 2nd XI. v. S.C. "B."

2nd Eleven v. S.C. "B", Kowloon ground at 2.30 p.m.:—Hallam, Spary and Mason (capt.); Muckley, Leland and Brown; Evans, Morley, Fisco, Hayward and Estorff. Reserves: Bannussen and Norton.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

On the 24th instant a rugby game will be played on the Club ground at Happy Valley when two teams, representing England v. The Rest, picked from the combined Navy, Army and Club players will meet. A most interesting game should result and followers of the rugby code will doubtless see some good play in what ought to be a keenly contested game.

Following on this, the Cup matches will take place and circumstances and weather permitting the games will be on the following dates:—

December 31st—Army v. Navy.
January 7th—Navy v. Club.
14th—Army v. Club.
21st—Navy v. Club.
28th—Club v. Army.
Feb. 4th—Army v. Navy.

On form, the Navy ought to win. The Army are unfortunate in being unable to obtain the services of many of their last season's players who appear to have sadly lost interest in the game, a game too which has ever received such wonderful support from our soldiers, both at home and abroad. Until the new regiment arrives they will be hard put to hold their own against either the Navy or the Club. The Club are a doubtful quantity. Provided they remain free from casualties they may do wonders. They are lighter than either of the other teams, but what they lack in weight they possibly make up for in speed.

The Shanghai Rugby Club are making preparations to meet the Hongkong XV. either late in February or early in March.

Provided the Hongkong are prepared to "release" sufficient men for this trip a good team is assured. No doubt they will do so in accordance with that sporting spirit which is so widely found in the Far East.

RUGBY SECTION.

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THE MUI TSAI IN HONGKONG.

WHAT THE CENSUS REVEALS.

In his Report on the Census Mr. J. D. Lloyd, the Census Officer writes:—

Special steps were taken to ascertain the number of young girls engaged without remuneration in domestic service, known more commonly as *mui-tai*, a term which covers all young girls whose parents have assigned their rights of guardianship to other families for a monetary consideration, and whose labour is at the free disposal of the new guardian till the age for marriage. The number of those under 14 will be found classified according to age in Table XXIII, Part II, those of 14 and over in Table XXIII. The numbers are for New Territories North 119, New Territories South 39, Island of Hongkong 7,991, Kowloon 600, Floating Population 4; a total of 8,633, of which there are 2,793 under 14 and 5,840 of 14 and over. Of these 2,793, I estimate that 30 per cent. are under 15, 35 per cent. under 16, 30 per cent. under 17, 12 per cent. under 18, 8 per cent. under 19, 8 per cent. 19 and above. The majority were found in the City of Victoria between Eastern Street and Glenelg and on the Upper Levels. Under the age of 14 there are very few; between the ages of 10 and 14 the numbers are very equal for each age. The eldest noticed was aged 34, several were returned as married, and a few as widows, these evidently had found the homes of their old masters more comfortable than those of their husbands. The majority are uneducated, but in the Upper Levels where the better classes live, and the greatest proportion of *mui-tai* are found, those able to read and write formed 9 per cent. of the total. I estimate that above the age of 19 there are only about 150. The general age for marriage seems to be between 17 and 19, most being married at 18 or before. Very few were recorded as born in British Territory, or in the provinces of China outside Kwangtung. No effort was made to classify the birthplaces since in the large majority of cases this is really unknown, and Canton is entered instead, that being the place whence the sellers of the girls came. In very few cases was the surname the same as that of the master or mistress, showing they did not come from the same clan. In many cases no surname was given at all, which was probably correct, the surnames being quite unknown, though later on they would doubtless be known under the surname of the family to whom they belonged. Kwongai and South West Kwangtung, which used to supply a large number of *mui-tai*, did not figure largely among the birthplaces, but the sources of supply are apt to vary according to the state of prosperity and order in the various districts. No *mui-tai* as such were recorded in the families of the Portuguese and Indian population, but some young Chinese girls were found described as servants or adopted daughters, whose real status probably approximated to that of the *mui-tai* in a Chinese family. I am informed that formerly *mui-tai* were common in most Portuguese families of standing. Very few young girls are employed as hired domestic servants, the *Chui Lin* (Nin) *Mui* or girl hired by the year, who has been suggested as a substitute for the *mui-tai*, does not appear to be popular, but there are on the other hand a large number of boys between the ages of 12 and 14 employed in domestic work in Chinese households. 123 young girls were described as *Yuk Nui* a term which is most cases denotes the same status.

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XMAS FARE

WE CAN SUPPLY ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Christmas Crackers
Plum Puddings
Mincemeat
Dried Fruits
Candied Peel
Nuts
Muscatels
Stilton Cheese
Hams
Confectionery
Dessert Fruits
etc., etc.

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CONTAINING THE MOST POPULAR NURSERY

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JUST RECEIVED

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

NECKWEAR

W.M.

HANDKERCHIEFS

TO MATCH.

A VERY ACCEPTABLE XMAS PRESENT.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Specialists in Gentlemen's Wear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

I have THIS DAY taken over the duties required by the above GUILD.
T. T. LAURENSON,
Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND above Rural Building Lot No. 124 in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rental	Upset Price
124	At the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery, between the old cemetery and the old cemetery.	Approx. 7,000 sq. ft.	40	840	

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANPA"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at the Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th December.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Dec. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th Jan., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1921.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

M. V. "GLENGLYLE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 24th Dec. 1921, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on 24th Dec. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, December 16th, 1921.

CHEAP SALE OF TOYS

NEARLY 1000 TOYS

of excellent quality remaining over from the ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S BAZAAR
will be sold at surprisingly low prices on the
HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS
PARADE GROUND
between 2.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
on
SATURDAY 17th December, 1921.

The proceeds of the Sale will go to the funds of the Society.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room (Restaurant), Concert Hall, Church,
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories
Star Lunch & Daybreak

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

ALL Active Service Men who are interested in the formation of an ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION are invited to attend a MEETING in the Common Room of SUNDAY, 18th December, at 11 a.m.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of Mr. L. GARDNER, present Local Manager, having resigned, Mr. UGO GONELLA will sign pro and after December 15th, 1921.

ESTABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD

MOPIN.

[1901]

NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 6, DES VOUX ROAD, above the Bank of Canton Ltd. ARRATON V. AFCAIR & CO., [1885]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

(Corner of Bonham Road and Western Street).

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR commences

on January 4th.
Examination of new students on January 3rd at 9.30 a.m.

For terms and prospectus, apply—
THE WARDEN,
St. Stephen's College.

BRITISH LEGION.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

will be held at the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1921, at 6.15 p.m. with the following objects—

1. To consider the Constitution of the "British Legion".
2. To confirm the existing Rules of the Branch, except in so far as the same conflict with the Constitution pending the adoption of By-Laws to be drawn up by the General Committee and submitted to a General Meeting.
3. To appoint Auditors.

By Order of the General Committee.
H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rental	Upset Price
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As per plan plan.

25,070 196 7,242

[1910]

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As per plan plan.

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[1910]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1086 for 5 Shares Nos. 62091/62095 Certificate No. 1087 for 1 Share No. 62096 Certificate No. 1088 for 3 Shares Nos. 62097/62099 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ, OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 28th November 1921.

[1910]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

NEXT TOURNAMENT:

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, December 17th at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING at Moutrie's WEDNESDAY, 14th Members only on production Current Membership Cards.

General Public, THURSDAY, 15th to SATURDAY, 17th.

Prices \$5 and \$3 Reserved and \$1 unreserved.

JANUARY TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY JANUARY 14th.

at 9.15 p.m.

[1879]

POLICE NOTICE.

HIRE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED

that the City of Victoria will in future be divided into Districts to enable the Public to obtain Public Chairs in an emergency or when such are not available on the Public Chair Stands.

District No. 1.—All that area east of Pottinger Street. The south boundary being—Arbuthnot—Upper Albert and Kennedy Roads (both sides). The Depot in this area will supply chairs to each place at R. N. Yard, the Barracks, Hongkong Club, New Lintinn Club and large offices. Telephone for this district is installed in Shum Cheung's Chair Depot at No. 7 Wai Tak Lane (ground floor). Telephone No. 3705.

District No. 2.—All that area west of Pottinger Street. The south boundary being—High Street—Hospital Road, Po Hing Fong and Stanton Street. The Depot in this area will supply chairs to large Hong Kong Chinese Theatres and Government Civil Hospital. Telephone for this district is installed in Ng Yau's Chair Depot at No. 2 Ema Lane, (1st floor). Telephone No. 3706.

District No. 3.—All that area above High Street, Hospital Road, Po Hing Fong, Stanton Street, Arbuthnot Road, Upper Albert Road and Kennedy Road. The Depot in this area will supply chairs to all Europeans and Chinese residences on the upper levels. Telephone for this district is installed in Cheung Luk's Chair Depot at No. 31 Elgin Street (ground floor). Telephone No. 3707.

District No. 4.—The Peak Road—Albany Road, Queen's Garden, May Road, and Bowen Road. Telephone for this district is installed in the Chair Depot at the bottom of the Peak Road. Telephone No. 818.

The Public are strongly advised to impress on their employees the telephone No. of the Chair Depot nearest to their own premises so that no time may be lost in getting chairs. Should there be no chair available at any Particular Chair Depot the Foreman of such Depot has instructions to pass the message on to next Depot and ensure that a chair is sent.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 28th December 1921.

[1915]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

are lying at this Office for

Boxes OK, KL, LM, LN, LB, LL, LU, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, A

WANTED—ASSISTANCE given in

return for Passage by lady returning to England end of March or beginning of April or would accept passage to South Africa (Cape Town). Apply Box OA, c/o Daily Press Office.

[181]

FOR SALE or TO LET.—The residence

"KENNIS" Mount Kallet. The Peak Area 12946 Sq. ft. Possession 1st January 1922. Apply Box OD, c/o Daily Press Office.

[173]

WANTED—LADY SECRETARY—

(non-resident in Institute). Apply by letter to The Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG MAT INSTITUTE.

[172]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, with

many years Experience in an Import and Export Firm, seeks POSITION in a mercantile office. Salary no object. Reply to Box OB, c/o Daily Press Office.

[170]

WANTED—AMAH seeks employment

accompanying children on voyage to England. Box No. OC, c/o Daily Press Office.

[171]

TO LET

FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4 Des Voux Road Central.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1880]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATION

AT

WATSON'S

You will experience

difficulty in making choice of

suitable articles for the

CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The choicest selection of PERFUMES from the best London, Parisian and American houses—in elegant bottles and handsome cases.

WATSON'S YE OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER:

"SILVER BELL"

EAU DE COLOGNE

in special and Silver mounted bottles.

SILVER-MOUNTED AND PLATED GOODS.

MANICURE SETS, GILLETTE & AUTO STROP RAZOR SETS.

MIRRORS etc etc.

CONFECTIONERY of the finest quality, including:

FOSS (Boston U.S.A.)

CADBURY & Co's CHOCOLATES

FRY'S

in fancy and artistic boxes &c. &c.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

The finest brands of Wines, including Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old Ports and Sherries. Very Old Liqueur Brandy. Liqueurs of all kinds. Watson's Celebrated "E" Whisky etc. etc. etc.

Special cases put up to order.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

DEATHS.

ULMAN.—At Merano, Italy, on September 22nd, ROBERT ULMAN, late of Brossard Mopin & Co. [1920]

WEI YUK.—At his residence, 37, Wong Nei Chong Road, on December 16th, at 9.15 p.m., Sir BOSMAN WEI YUK, Kt., C.M.G. [1925]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 17th, 1921.

CENSUS REVELATIONS ON OVERCROWDING.

The final Report which has just been published on the Census taken in the Colony last April supplies information on the subject of the congestion of the population which calls for the earnest consideration of the Government. We have long been familiar with the fact that the congestion of the population of the Colony is of such a character as to constitute a grave menace to the public health. Our local sanitary officials have often said so, and three years ago when the Government requisitioned the services of an acknowledged expert to report upon the causes of epidemic meningitis in the Colony, his report demonstrated beyond dispute the importance of overcrowding upon the widespread dissemination of the disease. The Census returns show clearly that overcrowding is getting steadily worse instead of better. We take this extract from the Census Report: "The number of floors in Hongkong and Kowloon occupied by Chinese has increased, in the last ten years, by 7,117, which at 15 persons per floor, a fairly high average, affords accommodation for 106,755 out of a total increase of 157,368 in the Chinese urban population, thus leaving a large portion of the increase to find accommodation in houses already fully occupied in 1911." When we add to this that the legal restrictions insist on seven to nine persons to a floor of an average Chinese tenement, and remark on the fact that the Census Officer bases his calculations on fifteen persons to a floor, the menacing evil of the situation is made perfectly plain. Bear in mind, also, the words of the Census Officer that "as business becomes brisk again the population of the Colony must be somewhat increased." It is not, indeed, unreasonable to assume that the progressive increase in the population which has been shown in the past ten years—amounting to nearly 20,000 a year—will be maintained.

All this leads up to the important question as to what provision is being made not only to relieve the great pressure on the existing accommodation but to provide for continued growth of the Colony's population. It is true that there is evidence in many parts of the Colony of exceptional building activity, but what is the evidence of adequate investment in new Chinese tenement property? A useful purpose would be served if one of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council were to obtain from the Government, by means of a question in the Council, some information as to how many Chinese tenements—more particularly how many floors—have been made available for occupation since the Census was taken; and to what extent further accommodation is likely to be provided during the next six months. A common impression is that the obvious needs in this respect are being very inadequately met.

In view of the figures we have taken from the Census Report to show the extent to which overcrowding prevails it is surprising that the Colony has been so free of epidemic disease during the past year or two. This must be set down to the credit of the Sanitary Department, which, being well acquainted with the nature of the overcrowding evil, pursues year in and year out a vigorous cleansing campaign in the highly congested districts. It is often complained that the measures adopted are drastic and cause much inconvenience and annoyance, but it would seem to be clearly established that it is only by such measures that the Colony can expect or hope to be saved from a constant recurrence of devastating epidemics, so long as the population is so congested as the Census returns show it to be. The surest remedy obviously lies in the reduction of this congestion by the provision of adequate accommodation to meet the present and future needs of the Chinese population; and this, we would emphasize, is a problem which urgently demands the earnest consideration of the Government.

H.M.S. Himalaya (transport) is to sail from Hongkong about January 17th direct for Bombay where the S/Wilts will disembark.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.
JAPANESE ACCEPT THE CHINESE OFFER.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.
Subject to Tokio's approval, the Japanese have accepted the Chinese offer to pay fifty-three million marks for the Kiauchow-Tsinaifu Railway, plus what Japan has disbursed on permanent improvement, but less deterioration.

THE NAVAL ARRANGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

A communication points out that Japan, Australasia and the coasts of the United States and Canada are naturally excluded from the *status quo* arrangement. The Japanese retention of the Mutau gives her two post-Jubilee ships of the latest design, therefore America is to complete the Colorado and Washington and will scrap the North Dakota and Delaware. Britain

will build two thirty-five thousand tons vessels and will scrap the Erin, Centurion, Ajax and King George V., thus giving the British 55,500 tons in excess over the United States, which is deemed fair, in view of the age of ships of the Royal Sovereign and Queen Elizabeth types.

OTHER POINTS.

While the ratio of the three big Powers is not affected by the Franco-Italian negotiations, the present agreement is dependent on the conclusion of a suitable agreement with France and Italy. Italy has all along demanded equality with France while the French have shown a disposition to demand a high ratio, not necessarily with the intention of building ships reaching that ratio, but in order to escape a low rating placing France permanently among the inferior naval Powers. Statements in the newspapers credit France with harbouring the intention of demanding battleship tonnage equal to Japan's, but this is not taken seriously in British and American circles who doubt the accuracy of the reports and, alternatively, regard the agitation as merely a screen for subverting regarding which French had American views harmonized. It is announced that a naval agreement, including naval bases and fortifications, will probably be incorporated in the Five-Power treaty. In the meantime there will be no plenary session of the conference until the entire subject, including auxiliary ships, is settled.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL RATIO AGREEMENT REACHED.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

It is officially announced that the Far Eastern Committee has adjourned in order to give an opportunity to the naval sub-committee to reach an agreement at the earliest possible moment and to allow of progress in the Shantung conversations.

LATER.

An official announcement states that the naval ratio agreement is expected to be reached immediately.

LATER.

The conclusion of the naval ratio agreement has been confirmed.

DETAILS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington understands that the chief terms of the naval ratio agreement provide that Japan shall keep the *Mutsu* and scrap the *Settsu*.

Fortifications in the Pacific will remain in *status quo* but Hawaii is excluded from this arrangement. Britain will scrap four dreadnoughts of the *King George* class, but will equalize the position by the addition of two new vessels.

The tonnage allotted to Britain and the United States under the original proposals is raised to approximately 525,000 tons permitting America to include the *Washington* and the *Colorado*, while Britain is enabled to build two new ships of under forty thousand tons, presumably of the *Royal Sovereign* class. Japan's ratio is proportionately increased. The original Hughes plan is unchanged otherwise, but it is understood that the submarine question and the replacement of capital ships will be discussed by a new naval committee of fifteen convened to meet to-day.

THE FRENCH ALLOTMENT

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

The spokesman of the French delegation states that when the Conference considers the question of the French and Italian navies, France will request the allotment to France of 315,000 tons of capital ships and a proportionate percentage of smaller warships.

NEW YORK HONOUR FOCH.

New York, December 16th.

Marshal Foch and M. Viviani started for home aboard the *Paris*. Marshal Foch had previously received the freedom of the City publicly in the City Hall, where he was wrapped in the American flag.

LATEST CABLES.

CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS.

PRIME MINISTER WILLING TO ENTER A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 16th.

Replying to a Labour deputation which urged revision of the indemnity, cancellation of war debts and the resumption of trading with Russia for the purpose of restoring trade Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was bound to see that Germany paid for the damage she had done to the utmost of her capacity. He did not wish beyond that to press an overbearing claim on Germany. The Prime Minister was willing to enter a conference to discuss the cancellation of debts, but cancellation by one Power would be of little use. As regards Russia it was not easy to restore trade-begetting confidence while she maintained a doubtful attitude and had no assets to offer.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODWILL.

LORD DERBY ENTERTAINED IN.

PARIS.

PARIS, December 16th.

Lord Derby, former British Ambassador at Paris, was the guest of the Franco-British Committee of the Inter-Allied Union at a luncheon which was the occasion of an impressive manifestation of Franco-British mutual goodwill. Among other guests were: M. Deschanel, former President of the Republic, M. Barthou, Minister for War, M. Marraud, Minister of the Interior, M. Diot, Minister of Commerce, M. Lefevre, Minister of Public Works, Field-Marshal Lord French, General Mangin and a number of prominent military and diplomatic personalities.

In an address M. Barthou eulogized Lord Derby's important part in further strengthening the Entente Cordiale and expressed sincere satisfaction at recent felicitous events in the British political sky.

Lord Derby, in reply, stated that the work for the Franco-British Alliance to which he had heartily devoted himself had only just begun and must be continued. "Britain shall remain loyal in peace as in war,"—*Havas*.

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN.

"TIMES" COMMENTS ON HOLLAND'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

LONDON, December 16th.

Commenting on the news of a hundred million dollar loan for the Dutch East Indies, which is being negotiated with American bankers, the *Times* says that this is a reminder of the great policy of Dutch colonial development undertaken in recent years, the financing of which is largely by private enterprise which is believed to be partly responsible for the present unsatisfactory financial position of Holland. "One big firm has already failed owing to injudicious financing of this class of business. Another factor in Holland's difficulties has been the heavy fall of the mark, Dutch holdings of which have been very large."

M. BRIAND LEAVING FOR LONDON.

PARIS, December 16th.

M. Briand and the Minister of Reconstructions M. Loucheur will leave for London on Sunday.—*Havas*.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY DEFAULTS.

ASK FOR MORATORIUM.

BERLIN, December 16th.

The German Government has informed the committee of guarantees that it will be unable to pay the reparations installment due on January 15th, and consequently asks for a moratorium. If this is not granted it will be compelled to have recourse to a credit operation.

A HINT OF DEFAULT WITH LATER INSTALLMENTS.

PARIS, December 16th.

The German Note to the Reparations Commission notifying inability to pay the reparations instalments due January 15th and February 15th states that efforts to raise either a long-dated loan or a short-dated credit in Britain for this purpose did not succeed. The utmost that Germany can raise, apart from deliveries in kind and authorized credits, is 200,000,000 gold marks. The Note requests an extension of the time-limit, and adds a request that, should similar difficulties arise in connection with subsequent payments, the Reparations Commission will immediately refer the Note to the Allies.

BY-ELECTION: LABOUR GAIN.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Southwark by-election resulted in a Labour gain from the Coalition. [Southwark is composed of three constituencies, all of which returned Coalition Liberals at the General Election.]

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF THE "RENOUN."

LONDON, December 16th.

The revised programme of the battle-cruiser *Renown* shows that she arrives at Colombo from Karachi on March 21st, at Port Swettenham on March 23rd, leaves Singapore on April 2nd, arrives at Hongkong on April 6th, Kobe on April 11th, and Yokohama on April 12th. A light cruiser will be furnished by each station through which the *Renown* passes and will escort the vessel throughout the cruise.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH TREATY.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 16th.

The debates at the special Sessions of the Lords and Commons called to ratify the Irish treaty were adjourned last night. Mr. Lloyd George, in a masterly oration in the Commons supporting the Address to the Throne, rebutted criticisms and declared that no agreement ever received such an enthusiastic and world-wide welcome. He hoped that the old motto "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity" would have a new meaning—the meaning which the Dominions gave it in 1914.

The Unionist die-hards and the Ulster members tabled amendments to the Address in both Houses regretting the surrender of the Crown's rights in Ireland, and declaring that the treaty violates the pledges to Ulster.

LORD CARSON'S ATTACK.

The feature of the debate in the House of Lords was Lord Carson's bitter attack on the Government, declaring that a greater outrage upon constitutional liberty had never been attempted.

MR. ASQUITH'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, December 16th.

The Irish debate was resumed in both Houses. Mr. Asquith, in the Commons, wholeheartedly supported the treaty, but solemnly warned the House that it would be the greatest mistake to suppose that when ratified they had come nearly to the end of the difficulty.

Col. Gretton (Unionist), who moved the die-hards' amendment, talked about negotiations with a murder gang.

MR. CHURCHILL AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

Mr. Churchill contended that Britain's interests were fully safeguarded. He said that despite the extremists' denunciations, nineteen-twentieths of both peoples were determined to carry the peace through.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Bonar Law also spoke in favour of the agreement saying that, excepting as regards boundaries, the agreement presented the alternative policy he would have presented had such become necessary. He regretted the unjust and bitter feeling against Ulster, but expressed the opinion that Ulster ought to consider the question of adjustment of boundaries if the agreement did not mean the severance of any countries from Ulster.

LORD MIDDLETON AGREES.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Middleton, leader of the Southern Unionists, favoured a joint body for affairs of common interest to North and South. He believed it was the duty of Southern Unionists to work with the new Government as long as South Ireland remained in the Empire.

The Duke of Northumberland moved the "Die-hard" amendment.

The debate was adjourned. The Commons debate was adjourned after Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the House would not be prorogued until the result of the Daily's discussion was known.

SINN FEIN AGAIN DEBATES IN SECRET.

LONDON, December 16th.

Dail Eireann resumed its sitting, which was again secret, despite the agreement reached yesterday. It is understood that this was the result of a private debate yesterday revealing profound differences of opinion.

The private discussion may continue tomorrow. No decision will be reached till Saturday.

ULSTER INTRACTABLE.

LONDON, December 16th.

Sir James Craig on the 14th inst. sent Mr. Lloyd George the reply of the Ulster Cabinet on the Irish agreement. It declares that, despite the inducements offered to Ulster, the latter is convinced that it is not in the interest of Britain or the Empire that Ulster should become subordinate to the Sinn Fein Government, and also declares that in the long run the British nation will recognize that Ulster's action in remaining outside the Irish Free State is in their interests and will accord the Northern Parliament such measures of protection as will counteract the disadvantages due to her position as a frontier State of the United Kingdom.

MOPLAHS DESPERATE POSITION.

LONDON, December 16th.

An India Office statement says that the position of the Moplahs is becoming desperate, and that there are increasing signs that the rebellion is collapsing. The remainder of the fighting gangs are penned in the hills by the troops. The steady stream of surrenders continues.

DEATH OF SIR BOSCHAN WEI YUK, C.M.G.

END OF A LONG AND HONOURABLE CAREER.

We deeply regret to record that Sir Boschan Wei Yuk, Kt., C.M.G., passed away at his residence, 37, Wong Nei Chong Road, last night at 9.15.

By his death the Colony loses one who was a most conscientious worker on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong for a great number of years, and one, moreover, who was ever held in the highest esteem by Chinese and Europeans alike.

In 1908 in recognition of the many valuable public services he had rendered Mr. Wei Yuk (as he was then) was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the honour of Knighthood was conferred in 1919, when, owing to advancing age, he had deemed it advisable to retire from most of his public activities.

In 1918 Sir Boschan was honoured by King Gustave V. of Sweden with the Swedish Order of Wasa (First Class).

THE LATE KNIGHT'S CAREER.

Sir Boschan Wei Yuk was born in Hongkong in the year 1849. His father, Mr. Wei Kwong, was comprador to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India in Hongkong. After being for some time at the Government Central School (now Queen's College) he proceeded to England in 1867 and, after being a year at the Leicester Stonegate School, he went to Scotland in 1868, and studied for four years at the well-known Dollar Academy.

Sir Boschan was one of the first Chinese to go abroad for a Western Education, and on his return to the East in 1872 he entered the service of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India (now the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited). On the death of his father in 1879, he took up the position of comprador, and father and son for nearly sixty years served the Bank in that capacity.

In the year 1883, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1896 became an unofficial member of the Legislative Council. He was re-appointed for a further term of six years in 1902, and again in 1908, and only retired at the end of 1917 after twenty-one years' service. He served for many years on the Committees of various public bodies in the Colony. He was associated with the official proclamation of the Accession of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of King George V. He was a member of the Hongkong Jubilee Committee in 1890; of the Retirement Committee in 1894; the Queen's Statue Committee, and the Insanitary Properties Commission, in 1897; the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Committee, and the Indian Famine Relief Committee, in 1907; and the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee in 1908.

Sir Boschan Wei Yuk was chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital during the years 1881-83 and 1888-90, and a permanent member of the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk for the protection of destitute women and children (of which he was one of the founders) since 1893, and a permanent member of the Hongkong District Watchmen's Committee (which was founded at his suggestion) since 1898. He had also served on all the Commissions appointed by the Government, since the commencement of his public career, to enquire into matters affecting the Chinese.

As a conscientious worker on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, for a period of 47 years, and as one who did much to produce the present good relations existing between the Government and the Chinese, Sir Boschan's name deserves to be specially remembered. On many occasions he rendered most valuable service to the authorities, and his counsel was largely instrumental, notably in times past when riots and strikes occurred, in settling matters before they assumed the serious proportions which they threatened to assume in several instances. For his work in connection with the plague epidemic of 1894, the general public presented him with a gold medal and a letter of thanks.

About 27 years ago the late Knight advised the construction of a railway from Kowloon to Canton and thence to Peking. He spent large sums of money in furtherance of the scheme, which failed at that time, owing to the obstacles placed in the way by Chinese officials, who strenuously opposed the introduction of any new-fangled ideas from the West.

Sir Boschan Wei Yuk was instrumental in establishing peace and good order at Canton during the revolution of 1911. In recognition of his services in that connection the late President Yuan Shih-kai bestowed on him the Third Class Order of "Chao Ho." The next year, after the second revolution, he was offered, by President Yuan, the Civil Governorship of the Kwangtung Province, but declined it.

SIR HENRY MAY'S TRIBUTE.

When Mr. Boschan Wei Yuk (as he then was) retired from the Legislative Council in October, 1917, H.E. Sir Henry May, who had had a long and intimate knowledge of his character and his public activities, paid a very high tribute in the Legislative Council to the valuable services rendered by him to the community. His public services, Sir Henry May said,

began long before he became a member of the Legislative Council. He was one of the public-spirited Chinese who initiated the Tung Wah Hospital and the Po Leung Kuk in their present form and made them the valuable institutions they had become. Particularly had he always identified himself with the cause of law and order. Thus, he had always identified himself with the District Watchmen's Force.

"The full value of his services is only known," said Sir Henry, "to the five Registrars-Generals whom he has assisted, and to myself, to whom, as Captain-Superintendent of Police, he rendered services which I shall never forget and for which I shall always be grateful. He has ever been a man of action, who liked always to get things done, rather than to talk about them in this Council." His energy and experience, Sir Henry May added, proved invaluable in connection with the Chinese contingent of the Police Reserve which was formed on the outbreak of the war, and the enthusiasm of the Chinese in this connection was largely due to his initiative. Sir Henry May, concluding a most eulogistic speech, said: "Mr. Wei Yuk, on behalf of this Council I tender to you our profound respect and esteem on your leaving us, and, on my own behalf, I wish to express my affectionate regard."

This high tribute found ready endorsement among all who had been in any way associated with Mr. Wei Yuk, and when the news arrived that His Majesty had conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood it was generally recognised that it was a well-deserved reward for public services that were highly appreciated in the Colony.

Sir Boschan Wei Yuk has passed away at the ripe age of 82. His wife, whom he married in 1872, was a daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Wong Shing, the second Chinese to be appointed to the Hongkong Legislative Council. Lady Wei Yuk died on February 7th of the present year.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(HAWAII WIRE.)

JAPANESE SQUADRON HONOURED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, December 16th.

The Japanese Ambassador and officers of the Japanese squadron now at Le Havre had an audience of M. Millerand. The Minister of the Navy gave a dinner in honour of the Japanese visitors.

CHINA AN IMMENSE RESERVOIR OF POTENTIAL ENERGY.

PARIS, December 16th.

In an interview with a representative of *Le Gaulois*, the noted surgeon, Prof. Tuffier, who has just returned from Peking where he attended the inauguration of a medical institute, stated that China was an immense reservoir of potential energy. Political strifes are China's present chief calamity, being ever recurring. As it is China offers vast possibilities. Its people are intelligent and thrifty.—*Havas*.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

A London cable to Indian papers says: Mr. Holt Thomas contends that at a certain altitude the air throughout the world shows a great similarity. It is true that the conditions on clearing grounds vary, but the grounds at London and Paris are a fair and average standard. The expense of an hour's delay if it occurred on the Paris route is important, but a delay of hours, and even days, on the Australian route is immaterial as compared with the advantages.

A breakdown will always bring a fresh machine and pilot anywhere within two and a half hours and as a result the Sydney mail will arrive at 12.30 instead of ten o'clock. The idea that one could get to India in two days is absurd. The noise alone would madden the passengers but a mail receptacle that is instantly transferable, and with a change of pilot and machine alike, after stages equal to that between London and Paris, would be most ideal. The precision of the German raids and the British retaliation without the assistance of lighting, proved that night flying is practicable.

Mr. Holt Thomas demands that a small committee be appointed to consider the subject.

ARGYLL AND BUTHLAND HIGHLANDERS.

A company has been formed in Scotland under the title of the Argyll and Buthland Highlanders Club, Limited, 38, Albany Street, Edinburgh. It is registered without stated capital and by guarantee of its members. Its object is to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of men who are serving or have served in any battalion of the Argyll and Buthland Highlanders, and with that object to establish and carry on a residential club or clubs. The subscribers are a number of officers and past and present non-commissioned officers and men of the A. and B.

THE CHINESE COOLIES' GUILD.

SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S PROCESSION.

The question as to whether or not the police were justified in their action in requesting the Coolies' Guild Procession, on Sunday last to deviate from the route stated on the procession permit issued by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs was one of the points at issue in a rather interesting case heard at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, when the permit holder Chan Tung Tai, of 358, Des Vaux Road West, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with unlawfully committing breaches of the conditions of his permit. The detailed charges were—

(1.) That he allowed the procession to take up the whole of the roadway.
(2.) That he did not obey all the police requirements for facilitating traffic.

(3.) That he permitted children to take part in the procession, the said children not being seated on platforms or on horses.

Mr. Lo appeared for the defendant and said that he had been instructed to plead not guilty. He admitted that the defendant was the licensee.

Inspector Appleton, who was instrumental in bringing the charge, gave evidence and briefly related to the Court the story of Sunday's disorganisation of traffic caused at the Whitty Street tram terminus owing to one section of the procession refusing to go on to the Praya, thus holding up a number of tram cars and motor cars. Each side of the road was blocked up with spectators and traffic was completely disorganised. In the procession the Inspector noticed a batch of small Chinese girls—painted and dressed up. These were walking instead of riding.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo the Inspector admitted that there was a great crowd of spectators hemming in the procession.

The Magistrate: It was a procession in costume, I believe?

Inspector Appleton: Yes, your Worship. There were girls on horseback, lions and platforms.

Mr. Lo: I will call the proprietor who contracted for this show. It cost thousands of dollars.

The Magistrate: What was it all about?

Mr. Lo: There had been an amalgamation of Unions and a new Guild had been formed and they were celebrating by holding this procession. (To Inspector Appleton): Were they unruly? Were they aggressive?—I have never seen a more disorderly crowd.

Mr. Lo: I suggest that there was no "left" left for them to keep!—Well there was a crowd.

Did you see the permit holder trying to control the procession?—I did not see him doing anything at all.

The Magistrate: I think a permit holder is responsible for the acts of other people.

Mr. Lo: It is a question of degree of responsibility in case you should decide to fine my client.

Later Mr. Lo said: This is a serious charge to answer. The Guild with so much at stake would not try to disobey the police or to cause trouble. Don't you think you should have had a better police control? Were any special arrangements made?

Inspector Appleton: It would have required the whole police force to have done it.

Were any police detailed for that work?

None.

The Magistrate: Do you think you improved matters by trying to divert the procession?—Yes.

The Magistrate: By splitting the procession?—If the section I split had carried out my instructions I could have gone on and regulated the front part.

Police Traffic Inspector Garrod gave similar evidence. He said that when he saw it the place was impassable. He also noticed a number of tiny children walking with the procession. After trying to regulate it, the Inspector said, "I gave the whole thing up. I could not do anything with it. It was impossible."

The defendant was next called. He said that as a member of the committee he assisted in organising the procession. He stated that arrangements were made for about 30 children to be seated on the platforms. Some of the girls arrived late for the procession and had to walk part of the way.

Mr. Lo submitted that the Inspector's orders for the procession to go on to the Praya tended towards confusion. The people knew which route they had to take and on a point of law they were bound to take the route laid down in the permit. They could go no other way. Inspector Appleton was out of order in countermanding the orders issued by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs. Regarding the children, he said that it was impossible to get them on to the platforms owing to the crowds. It was unfortunate that the children who came late were walking. If anything, the whole fault lay with the police. If there had been proper police control everything would have gone all right and there would have been no confusion. He asked his Worship to dismiss all three charges.

Mr. Wood said he proposed to dismiss all three charges. Regarding No. 1 charge of occupying the whole road, this was not the fault of the permit holder, but it was rather the fault of the spectators who blocked the roadway. As to No. 2 charge, that the members of the procession did not obey the police requirements, he agreed with Mr. Lo that the police had not the right to try and divert the procession. The permit gave leave to hold a procession on Wanchai Road, Queen's Road Central and Queen's Road West. The regulations stated on the permit: "To obey the requirements of the police"—meant that the procession was to stop or to move on as required by the police. He thought that Inspector Appleton's requirements were unauthorised. Regarding the children taking part in the procession, he accepted Mr. Lo's plea that owing to the disorganisation of the procession the children were compelled to walk. It was not the intention of the committee that they should walk. The defendant was dismissed.

The Old Blend Whisky

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Government, it is understood, gives the ranger a small monetary reward for every panther shot, and no doubt, some of this money goes towards the expenses of the ceremony.

One by one the villagers come up to the throne and taking off their shoes pour milk-down the bridegroom's throat and sprinkle rice over his head. The soundest men of the community touch his feet, but this action is reversed when an older man steps up. After the milk and rice ceremonies are over, money has been given and when all the villagers have been up in turn to the bridegroom he is the headmen of the village and escort him out of the pandal and lead him to the panther. A knife is put in his hand, and he slashes at the ropes that bind the panther to its upright position.

A CHINESE DINNER IN LONDON:

A writer in the *Westminster Gazette* says:—

A friend recently invited me to dine at a Chinese restaurant in the West End. We had a charming little dinner—*chop-tuey* covered with an *ocean* in syrup, followed by *chow-chow* and *chicken*. It must have been the latter fruit, though, if some sort of travelled from China, in some sort of a tin," had not lost its original flavour. The restaurant was cool and airy; the meal a perfect combination of food-stuff for a brain worker, light yet satisfying. I fell to contrasting it with one I had in a Chinese restaurant in the Celestial Land.

In this case the invitation, written on red paper, announced that "a trifling entertainment awaited the light of my countenance." The hour named for the feast being 4 p.m.; I left home, in accordance with Chinese etiquette, at 6 p.m., and even then was the first of the invited guests who numbered three.

The table was already laid with the regulation dishes—unsubstantial trifles of varied flavour; eggs black as ink, which had been preserved for years in lime sea-weed; melon seeds, shredded chicken, pickled fir-tree cones; shrimps salted in their shells, fried grasshoppers, slices of oranges and plums, preserved ginger.

On arriving we were given covered cups of green tea. Then our host begged us to remove our coats. With chop-sticks he picked a dainty here and there, as fancied, directed, one sour, one sweet, one salt. "The Chinese have a saying that 'The stomach loves surprises.'" After this he towel wrung out of hot water was handed round for mopping the heated brow; and then withdrew to another room to await the dinner proper.

Certain dishes always appear on the festive table in China—bird's-nest soup, for instance, sharks' fins stewed in their own juice, pork, and roast duck. They were sampled, for politeness requires a guest to taste every dish. Other delicacies included snows of deer, fish maws, and chickens' tongues. We cautiously rinsed our mouths out with water, according to custom. Bowls of spiced rice were also supplied to cleanse the palate. *Samsha* (Rice-spirit) was served hot in china cups, to drink between a course.

Our host constantly apologised for the meanness of the feast. We politely protested. But as we left the restaurant the amount of his bill was called aloud for all to hear. The dinner lasted three hours, during which time sixty dishes were presented.

[illegible]

26 Des Vieux Boas

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The Times Berlin correspondent sends the interesting information that a public wireless telephone service is being installed in Berlin for the circulation of news. The system discharges similar functions to those afforded by tape machines. Subscribers hire an instrument at the rate of 4,000 marks per annum, and the authorities send out reports at fixed hours. All the subscribers have to do is simply to turn a handle in order to listen.

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In the absence of Lord Burnham at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Mr. Robert Donald presided at the annual meeting of the Empire Press Union, held in London, on October 25th.

The Chairman referred to the efforts of the Union to secure cheaper and better means of communication within the Empire for the benefit of the public and the Press. The results of their action had not yet matured, he said, but they might be sure that the council would not slacken its efforts in promoting reforms. The Imperial Conference left one important question, to which the Union had devoted much attention in a worse position than before. He referred to wireless. If things remained as they were there would be no Imperial wireless chain. There might be two or more disjointed systems but no one co-ordinated, unified scheme, under one control, linking together all parts of the Empire and adding to our means for distributing news. The Imperial Conference came to no definite decision on the question. Mr. Churchill, as Minister for the Colonies and chairman of the Imperial Communications Committee, took up the subject and hoped to put through a scheme on a big scale. The question passed on to the Cabinet, which found escape from a decision by the usual process of appointing a committee. The committee produced such a narrow and niggardly proposal that Mr. Churchill, who liked to be bold and adventurous, abandoned the child of his adoption.

Wireless had now drifted back to the Post Office. Mr. Hughes had declared for free action by Australia, so dissatisfied was he with the delay in evolving an all-empire scheme. He was also distrustful of the capacity of the British Post Office to handle a chain which would reach Australia within a reasonable period, or would work when it got there. The South African Government found itself unable to devote money to wireless for several years. New Zealand must come into the Pacific sphere with Australia; Canada would have its own system working in co-operation with England. Two years ago the Indian Government stated officially that it did not want the Post Office plans, but wanted direct communication with England.

The Imperial chain, as we had understood it, was therefore gone. It was true that the first station in the chain, that at Leafeld, Oxfordshire, was opened several months ago; and the second, at Cairo—both begun in 1913—was supposed to be ready at the end of the year. The designs for other stations in the Imperial chain were not yet complete. The Post Office had demonstrated two things by its experience at Leafeld—(1) that the equipment of the station was not up-to-date, and (2) that it had the capacity of disturbing, interrupting, or jamming communications from other wireless stations, due to the irregularity of the wave lengths it used. The Post Office adventure in wireless was costing a lot of money and was not doing much good. What the Empire Press Union had asked for was an Empire wireless system built quickly and operated efficiently. Their chief concern was to see the things done, rather than with the authority or combination of authorities who would do it. In the meantime the state of wireless was about as unsatisfactory as it could be.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S WORLD TOUR.

Their honorary treasurer, Lord Northcliffe, during his world tour was giving attention to Empire communications of all kinds, and would use his influence to promote them, including wireless. Wherever Lord Northcliffe went he was a friend of the Press. They might almost regard him as a delegate at large from the Empire Press Union. In an article published that day, Lord Northcliffe referred to the sanctities of English news which reaches that most English of all Dominions, New Zealand, and pointed to a danger which its inadequacy might cause. Supplies of news from America would not have that standard of accuracy which the New Zealand Press sought to maintain, and moreover, would not help to keep a British atmosphere. That was one definite example of what they lost for want of wireless.

The chief event in the history of the Empire Press Union last year was, of course, the Imperial Press Conference in Canada. Next year they hoped another Press gathering would take place which would have a still wider outlook, and would bring into closer community all newspapers which used the English language. He referred to an Anglo-American Press Conference, suggested by Lord Burnham. It would not be a conference to discuss politics or deal with public questions. It would be a meeting of Press men to discuss Press affairs. By meeting together the men who ran newspapers would be better able to interpret the world problems which affected the two great branches of the English-speaking race, and thereby supplement the decisions which they hoped would be reached by the momentous Conference at Washington, leading to a better understanding between Great Britain and America, and ensuring the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Aspley, referring to the interchange of staffs recommended by the Second Imperial Press Conference, said very little had been done in this matter. Most proprietors and editors had not been keen on starting anything new which would involve extra expenditure; but they hoped times would soon get better, and then they would be able to get ahead. Sir Stanley Reed said that so far as India was concerned they had converted their Government to believe in the importance and practicability of a system of wireless, and their Government was prepared to erect, equip, man, and work a station in direct communication with the United Kingdom, but it would not put up with a station which was inferior or intermediate. The Union represented an immense amount of publicity, and no (Continued at foot of next column.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**HEP & O.S.N. Co.'s Steamer**"DONGOLA".
Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 15th, 1921.From ANTWERP, LONDON,
PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921. [1918]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**From BELAWAN DELI, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.**THE Steamship****"VAN CLOON."**

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by December 22nd, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, damaged and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on December 21st, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVO-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921. [1917]

THE DUKE OF YORK**ON SCIENCE.****BEST ECONOMY IN INDUSTRY.**

The solicitude of the Royal Family for the welfare of the workers was exemplified on November 4th in the visit to Sheffield of the Duke of York. The keynote of many speeches which he made was the necessity for the leaders of industry to "explore every avenue" to effect economy before curtailing the wages of the workers. The occasion of the visit was the opening of the new Corporation electricity power station. Addressing the Lord Mayor and City Council, the Duke congratulated the Electric Supply Committee on their great achievement, and said the enormous power station, with all its mechanical and scientific devices, graphically illustrated the last word in economy, and must effectively cheapen production, improve trade, and thereby lessen unemployment.

"In order to meet competition in the markets of the world," he proceeded, "manufacturers are forced to economize, it is in my view a better policy to seek a solution of the problem in scientific research than merely to fall back upon a curtailment of wages. The prosperity of the manual worker depends so largely upon scientific development in our industries that I would appeal to our younger generation, in whose advancement I have so deep an interest, to let this truth sink well into their minds—if Britain is to maintain her proud position among the nations of the world she must contribute their quota of science as in the past generation was done by such men as Kelvin, Watt, Stephenson, and Hopkinson. I am glad to find this Yorkshire city, in its county whose name I am so proud to bear, in the van of modern enterprise and demonstrating to the world that science, industry, and humanity must walk hand in hand in order that we may reach the great goal of national prosperity." (Cheers.)

Inconsiderable amount of pressure should thus be brought to bear upon the Government until the wall of obstruction which stood in Great Britain was broken down. Unless the system of Imperial communication was immediately improved London stood in danger of being dispossessed of its position as the Imperial news centre of the Empire. Sir Campbell Stuart said he hoped the members of Parliament present had listened with great care to what Sir Stanley Reed had said. It had been said that so far as India was concerned, they would be glad to receive a concrete proposal with regard to the question of travel scholarships. He was under the impression that the committee had submitted a concrete proposal, but no official answer had been received. Viscount Burnham was re-elected President, and Viscount Northcliffe, hon. treasurer. Sir B. Bruce said they regarded Lord Northcliffe as one of the greatest members of their profession. Those who were in Fleet Street in the old days would remember how much working journalists owed to him for his efforts to raise their status and increase their salaries.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Sun., 18th Dec., D'light
 SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Wed., 21st Dec., Noon
 HANGKOK via SWATOW ... "HOPSANG" ... Thurs., 22nd Dec., D'light
 SHANGHAI TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "WINGSANG" ... Thurs., 22nd Dec., D'light
 MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 23rd Dec., 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Sat., 24th Dec., D'light
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat., 24th Dec., 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOLOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Sun., 25th Dec., 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETZ, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about

Saturday, 24th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG

& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETZ,

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GENERAL MANAGERS

CALCUTTA No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE**Joint Service of Steamers.****U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.****OUTWARDS.**

Vessel ... Due Hongkong
 M.V. "GLENLYLE" ... 17th Dec.
 M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 19th Dec.
 M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... 23rd Dec.
 SS. "GLENSEAN" ... 31st Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharge
 M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 28th Jan. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 2396.

18

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, BOND STREET.

87

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)**REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE****KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.**

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about Dec. 22nd

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 22nd Dec.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent,
No. 87, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 156.Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. No. 140.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 15th.
Haifan, British str., 1,183 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Man Wing S.S. & Co.
Hupei, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. R. F. Mitchell, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—E. & S.
Methuen, British str., 3,042 tons, Capt. H. James, from Soerabaya, with sugar.—J.C.J.L.
Van Chotte, Dutch str., 2,862 tons, Capt. F. Schotte, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
December 16th.
Chickang, British str., 1,313 tons, Capt. F. M. Dillon, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chenay, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. N. H. Leitch, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
India Arrow, American str., 3,990 tons, Capt. S. H. Woods, from New York, with kerosine oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. D. H. Martin, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kwongtung, British str., 1,573 tons, Capt. Scott, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Laisan, British str., 2,227 tons, from Moji, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Lake Ontario, American str., 1,672 tons, Capt. F. Mullin, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Nancy Moller, British str., 896 tons, Capt. Sangster, from Soerabaya and Tourane, with a general cargo.—Moller & Co.
Oany, British str., 5,809 tons, Capt. W. L. Williams, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sultan, Dutch str., 1,113 tons, Capt. W. T. Lout, from Canton, in ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Yunnan, British str., 1,208 tons, Capt. H. P. Hope, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEANANCES

December 15th.
Chickang, for Canton.
Dongala, for Shanghai.
Georgia, for Manila.
Huiching, for Swatow.
Busho Maru, for Takao.
India Arrow, for Penang.
Kaiping, for Pakhoi.
Oany, for Shanghai.
Phru Nany, for Saigon.
Touman, for Shanghai.
Toryn Maru, for Canton.
Yeiut Maru, for Batn Phat.
Yuenany, for Manila.
Yunnan, for Haiphong.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Araura (E. & A.), due December 18th.
Ava Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 18th.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel line), due December 18th.
Dilwara (P. & O.), due December 30th.
Empress of Asia, due December 30th.
Euryptus (Blue Funnel line), due December 18th.
Egypt (P. & O.), due December 27th.
Gregory Apar (B.L.), due Dec. 23rd.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 18th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 18th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 7th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due December 27th.
Kashima (P. & O.), due December 19th about 6 a.m.
Tegoya (P. & O.), due January 17th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 19th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 22nd.

BEEBHAM'S
a-rola
 YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
 can be kept in a perfect condition all the year round by a regular use of Beebham's a-rola. It cleanses, softens, and gives a healthy glow to the skin. It is the only skin preparation that is recommended by all the highest authorities and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.
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MARTIN'S
AROMATIC
 A French Preparation for all skin troubles. It is the only skin preparation that is recommended by all the highest authorities and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.
MARTIN'S
AROMATIC

RIGAUD'S
KANANG
 OF JAPAN
 TOILET WATER
 RIGAUD & C.
 10, rue Vivienne, 5.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 18th December, 1921, 4th Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.). Children's Service (10 a.m.). Responses: Ferial; Venite, No. 11; Attwood; Psalm, 49; To Deum, 10, 8, 5; Benedictus No. 1; Tertius Noble; Anthem, "Praise His awful Name." Spohr; Hymn, 53; Sevenfold Amen.
 Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial; Lawes; Macfarren; Psalms, 96, 97, 93; Ferial; Magnificat, No. 7; Nunc Dimittis; Barnaby; Hymns, 193, 50, 24, (1st Tune); Sevenfold Amen. [114]

UNION CHURCH, (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Service, December 18th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns 60, 178, 797, 383, 378. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 69, 730, 177, 389, 683. Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. [115]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [183]

WEATHER REPORT

December 16th, at 11.15. — Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostok and decreased moderately from Weihaiwei, to Shanghai. It has decreased slightly at Hongkong and Amoy.

The anticyclone has moved eastward, and a depression has formed over N.E. China. The monsoon is interrupted to the North of Amoy.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.50 inches, against an average of 82.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast:
 N.E. winds, moderate; overcast, some rain.
 The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 17th to 23rd December, 1921.

Days of Week or Days of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Height
Satur. 17	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.
	11 47	4 8	5 32	0 5	3 3	3 3
Sun. 18	10 25	4 4	4 38	0 8	3 3	3 3
	11 17	4 8	5 59	0 8	3 4	3 4
Mon. 19	1 42	4 9	6 10	0 9	3 4	3 4
	2 03	7 4	5 45	3 8	3 4	3 4
Tues. 20	2 40	5 0	6 50	3 8	3 8	3 8
	1 23	6 7	8 27	1 8	3 8	3 8
Wed. 21	3 38	5 2	8 11	4 0	3 8	3 8
	4 29	6 5	10 19	3 8	3 8	3 8
Thur. 22	4 18	6 4	10 28	2 6	3 8	3 8
	5 18	6 0	11 53	2 5	3 8	3 8
Fri. 23						

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, December 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.0	29.99	29.97
Temperature	70.	68	67
Humidity	87.	87	82
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	3	3	1
Weather	b	b	cd
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 70
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th ... 67

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY the 27th DECEMBER, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be shipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

MAOKINNON, MAOKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 9th, 1921. [1882]

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TEA, INDIGO, RIBBON, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, ORE, MICA, GUMS, AND GENERAL PRODUCE. KEYSER, SON & CO., (Import Dept.) Whitehall, London, E.C.4. Telephone: "Koyser, London." Tel. 1844.

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HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Day	Month	Year	From St. John	Day	Month	Year
E. Asia	Jan.	5	Jan.	28	Montcalm	Feb.	1
Monteagle	Jan.	17	Feb.	10	Helita	Feb.	17
E. Japan	Feb.	8	Mar.	1	Mincedosa	Mar.	10
E. Russia	Feb.	23	Mar.	13	Metagama	Mar.	24
E. Asia	Mar.	23	Apr.	13	E. Britain	Apr.	23

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED. Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC. [48]

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 AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
 FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
 "NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"
 Trans-Pacific Service
 HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
 as "NANKING" Feb. 20th as "CHINA" Jan. 18th
 Java Service
 BETWEEN HONGKONG, SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.
 HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA
 S.S. "NILE" December 17th.
 FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
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 No. 1924. No. 2161.

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JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, FAMAPANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 18th Dec.
 "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.
 "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 18th Jan.

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20,000 DOCTORS

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Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers. —Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA KWEILUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18th
FERSIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	20,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 1st
TENYO MARU	23,000	Feb. 10th
KOREA MARU		Feb. 23rd

Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA RUIZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDINIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	15,000	Feb. 26th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 26th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th

* Omit Manila. For full information regarding passenger freight and sailing, apply to—

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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

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* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

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Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

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